

Fair and colder tonight
and Tuesday.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

CROWD SILENT, NOT TO AWAKEN THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Roosevelt Sleeps
While Car Waits
at Philadel-
phia.

Special Train Was Two
Hours Late at Broad
Street Sta-
tion.

None of Party But Se-
cret Service Men Were
Stirring at 9
o'Clock.

President Roosevelt arrived at
1:35 this afternoon, his train being
three hours and fifty minutes late.
A wreck at Baltimore necessitated
the switching of his train from the
Pennsylvania to the Baltimore and
Ohio tracks for part of the journey
to Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 25.—
More than two hours behind sched-
ule time, the train bearing President
Roosevelt from Boston to Washing-
ton pulled into Broad street station
at 8:17 o'clock this morning. The
President's car, "Magnet," was dark,
and no one appeared about the plat-
form except the Secret Service men
on guard.

It was said that the President was
asleep, tired out by his strenuous
visit to New England. The others
in the Presidential party, which in-
cluded Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Long-
worth, were also said to be still in
their staterooms.

The Presidential train was in Broad
street station for forty-six minutes,
pulling out at 9:01 o'clock. A crowd of train-
men and commuters gathered about the
car during its stay, but learning that
the President was asleep no one raised a
cheer for fear of disturbing him.

No explanation was given at Broad
street station as to why the train was
so far behind time. It was reported,
however, that delays suffered in New
England, coupled with weather condi-
tions, had made it impossible to keep
up with the time table. It was expected
that some of the lost time would be
made up on the run to Baltimore.

A bursting steam pipe which en-
veloped President Roosevelt's car in a
cloud of steam, created a small panic
in the Providence street station last
night, and caused the report to be
started that the Executive's car was
afire. The trouble was quickly reme-
died, however.

The only incident of the return trip
was furnished by a venerable, white-
bearded man who, just before the Presi-
dent left Boston, explained that he had
thrown a new silk flag containing a new
star for Oklahoma on the platform of
the President's car yesterday, and that
he wished to explain his idea in the
arrangement of the flag.

President's Speech Saves Football

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 25.—Foot-
ball is saved. The President did it.
This is the talk at Harvard. The
whole undergraduate body is happy to-
day over the attitude expressed by
President Roosevelt in his speech to the
undergraduates in the Harvard Union
Saturday.

President Roosevelt's speech burst
upon them and his vigorously expressed
conviction that the abolition of
football was preposterous, cheered
mightily every Harvard heart.

The general feeling about the "Yard"
seems to be that the powers that be
will scarcely see fit to act contrary to
the known wish of such a prominent
graduate as President Roosevelt.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The weather has cleared, except in
northern New York and northern New
England, where snow is still falling.
Rain also continues in the Gulf States
and along the north Pacific coast. It
is much warmer in New England and
the middle Atlantic States, and in
the upper lake region and the South-
west.

Fair weather, with lower temperature
is probable in the northern portion of
the Washington forecast district tonight
and Tuesday. In the Gulf States the
weather will be cloudy and unsettled,
with scattered showers along and near
the coast.

Steamers departing today for Euro-
pean ports will have fresh westerly
winds and fair weather to the Grand
Banks.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 42
1 p. m. 45
1 p. m. 45
2 p. m. 48

SUN TABLE.

Sun sets today 5:48
Sun rises tomorrow 6:39

TIDE TABLE.

High tide today 6:39 p. m.
Low tide today 12:30 p. m.
High tide tomorrow 7:05 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 1:10 a. m., 1:21 p. m.

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va., Feb. 25.—
Both rivers clear.

Harriman Forced To Tell Details Of Giant Merger



E. H. HARRIMAN,
President of the Union Pacific System, and One of the Napoleons of American
Railroading, Who Is Being Forced to Reveal the Inside Workings of
the Gigantic Merger He Effected.

STROTHER JURY QUICKLY NAMED; TRIAL PROCEEDS

Panel of 16 Selected Be-
fore All of 45 Veniremen
Are Questioned.

CULPEPER, Va., Feb. 25.—Facts in
Virginia's most celebrated murder trial,
that of Philip and James Strother for
the slaying of William F. Bywaters in
their home on December 15, are being
presented to a jury composed of twelve
men from Shenandoah county today.

The jury was selected after about two
hours' work by Judge Thomas W. Har-
rison and counsel for the Commonwealth
and defense. No member of the jury
is opposed to capital punishment. Many
of them have formed opinions as to the
guilt or innocence of the Strother
brothers, but they did not cause the de-
fense to challenge.

Both defendants were in court bright
and early. They were beaming with
smiles and looked like the last two men
in the world that were under the awful
charge of committing homicide.

The State is represented by Common-
wealth Attorney J. A. Keith and Capt.
Meajah Woods. The defense is in the
hands of Attorneys John L. Jeffreys, R.
Walton Moore, and John Lee.

The State expects to introduce but few
witnesses to establish a prima facie case
of murder in the first degree. It is un-
derstood on reliable authority here to-
day that both the defendants will go
on the stand and tell their story of the
shooting which caused the death of the
brother-in-law of an hour.

The veniremen reached Culpeper last
night and remained until this afternoon,
when the case was well started. The
expression of most of them was: "Those
boys will never feel hem in stretching
around their necks."

Further inquiry elicited the fact that
almost all the veniremen were in favor
of acquittal, and it is rumored that
when the jury was admitted they had
a prejudice they meant it was for the
defendants.

First Juror Secured.

Asa A. Sheets, was the first man in-
terrogated. He is a tall, slender man
with sharp features and a frank, open
countenance. He answered all ques-
tions promptly and in a strong clear
voice. Mr. Sheets took a seat in the
jury box.

E. M. Bushong, a portly man, with
gray hair, was the second man to be
seated.

The opinion of J. E. Bushong, a man
about forty, with prominent features
and blonde mustache, was so decided
that he was asked to stand aside.

S. G. Henkel, who looks like a judge,
of stout build and iron-gray hair, was
accepted.

Daniel Lickliter, collector of revenues
for Shenandoah county, a very large
man, partly bald, said he would like to
be excused to continue the duties of his
office. Judge Harrison said revenue col-
lectors are not exempted from jury ser-
vice and Mr. Lickliter took a seat.

"I am opposed to capital punishment,"
said Venireman Frank Hockman, a thin
man with a bald head and drooping red
mustache. He was excused.

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HE CONFESSES TO OWNERSHIP IN MANY LINES

His Testimony Tells In-
side Story of How He
Blocked Hill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—E. H. Har-
riman, before the Interstate Com-
merce Commission in the Federal
building here today, unfolded the
story of one of the most gigantic
stock speculations of modern times.

Detail by detail he explained how,
starting with the ownership of the
Union Pacific railroad, he had ac-
quired the control of the Southern
Pacific, Northern Pacific and half a
dozen other of the great railways of
the country.

Harriman was the first witness called
at the resumption of the investigation
into the operations of the Union Pacific
and Southern system this morning. Five
members of the commission were pres-
ent: Martin A. Knapp, the chairman,
and Commissioners Jefferson Clements,
Franklin K. Lane, Charles A. Prouty,
and J. P. Harlan. The attorneys for
the commission were Frank B. Kellogg
and C. A. Severance.

Otto H. Kuhn, of Kuhn, Loeb &
Co., was among the first of the
railroad men to appear at the sitting.
He was accompanied by his personal
counsel, Paul D. Cravath. Following
him came Alex. Millar, secretary of the
Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Com-
panies, and former Judge R. S. Lovett,
of the Harriman counsel. John F. Mil-
burn was also present, representing the
latter interests.

Mr. Harriman after being sworn was
asked if in January, 1901, the Union
Pacific provided for an issue of \$100,000-
000 convertible bonds. Mr. Harriman
said that the company in January, 1901,
issued \$100,000,000 principally to purchase
Southern Pacific, \$40,000,000 of which
were sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., to pay
for the same. The cost with the com-
mission was \$41,566,627.

Sold His Northern Stock.

Mr. Harriman then told the com-
mission that when the Supreme Court dis-
solved the Great Northern merger he
found that his Great Northern and
Northern Pacific stock together was
worth about \$100,000,000. The market
value of this subsequently increased.
The income from the Great Northern
and Northern Pacific stock together,
however, was small, only about \$3,000,000
a year. He, therefore, sold this stock,
realizing \$18,000,000. He said he had re-
invested \$5,000,000 of this and still had
\$30,000,000. By selling the old stock and
buying new stock, the stock income of
the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short
Line had increased from \$3,000,000 to
\$6,500,000.

It was then developed by the testi-
mony that this was the money which
helped Harriman to further conquests.
He bought into the Illinois Central, the
Baltimore and Ohio, the Chicago and
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Fragrant Violets, 25c Per Bunch,
At Kramer, the florist, 216 East nw.—Adv.

LOOT \$173,000 FROM CHICAGO SUBTREASURY

All Plunder in \$1,000,
\$5,000 and \$10,000
Bills.

Thieves Thought to Be
Employees of the
Institution.

Crime Week Old, But
No Arrests Yet
Made.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 25.—One of the
largest—if not the largest—thefts
from the United States subtreasury
in Chicago is being investigated to-
day.

Fully \$173,000 was stolen last
week.

Learned Loss Tuesday.

The money was stolen either a
week ago Saturday, the next day, or
last Monday. The chances are it
was abstracted on Monday. The loss
was discovered on Tuesday. All the
money taken was in bills of the de-
nominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and
\$10,000.

Who discovered the loss, the sub-
treasury officials would not admit
last night. Neither would they tell
from what department the money
was taken, nor how the loss was de-
tected.

Thieves Close By.

At first it was thought that there
must be some error in the book-
keeping. It was believed to be im-
possible that such a large sum of
money could have been abstracted in
face of all the safeguards thrown
around Uncle Sam's strong box. The
deduction was that the thieves were
employees of the subtreasury and
were at that moment pursuing their
daily tasks.

SHAW BLAMES BOLDENWICK'S SLOW REPORT

The Treasury officials here admit that
the bills looted from the subtreasury at
Chicago aggregate \$173,000, and Gideon
C. Bantz, Deputy Assistant United
States Treasurer, was hurriedly dis-
patched to Chicago yesterday to supervise
affairs there and protect the Govern-
ment's interests.

The disappearance of the bills is a
mystery, according to Assistant Sec-
retary of the Treasury Arthur T. Slater,
who says that as yet no suspicion at-
taches to anyone connected with the
Chicago sub-treasury. He says that the
absence of the money was not noted
until last Tuesday, but it was not until
Saturday that Subtreasurer William
Boldenwick officially informed the de-
partment in Washington of the matter.

Bantz Given Full Power.

Upon receipt of the news, Secretary
of the Treasury Shaw at once held a
conference with United States Treas-
urer Charles H. Treat and Chief Wilkie,
of the Secret Service.

The outcome of it was the decision to
dispatch Mr. Bantz to Chicago.

It is intimated that he was given
plenary powers and authority to take
control of the subtreasury at Chicago,
if, upon his arrival, he decided such a
course would subserve the best interests
of the Government.

While Secretary Shaw refuses to dis-
cuss the matter, it is no secret that he
holds the Chicago subtreasurer remis-
sion in his duty in not having reported the
matter to the Treasury Department at
the time of its discovery.

Mr. Boldenwick, it is said, offers as
an excuse for his procrastination that he
believed the bills had been mislaid.

Bond Covers Loss.

Chief Wilkie refuses to discuss the
case. He will not go to Chicago, as
he says the Secret Service agents now
in that city are qualified to handle the
affair. It is said that the numbers
of the missing bills, which are of \$1,000,
\$5,000, and \$10,000 denominations, are
known, and anyone presenting them at
the banks would be at once taken into
custody. All the banks in the country
have been notified of the numbers of
the bills.

It is for this reason, which would
make the bills dangerous to handle,
that suspicion does not shadow anyone
connected with the subtreasury at
Chicago.

One of the officials said: "Only a
green horn would touch them. They
could be too easily traced and anyone
having them would never get a chance
to cash them and get away without be-
ing detected."

William Boldenwick, the subtreasurer
at Chicago, is under a bond of \$200,000,
and it is shown that it was through
Port Brown, something not usual.

Sergeant Oltmans said the general feel-
ing among the citizens of Brownsville

JEROME FAILS IN EFFORT TO CRUSH THAW



MRS. EVELYN NESBIT THAW.

BROWNSVILLE TROUBLE MAY INVOLVE MEXICO

Adroit Questioning by
Foraker Tends to De-
velop International
Hue.

The Brownsville inquiry is likely to
take on an international phase. This
was indicated, but was not fully brought
out, at the hearing by the Senate Mil-
itary Affairs Committee this morning.
Senator Foraker asked a number of
questions of witnesses as to the region
about Brownsville and the character of
the population. He also asked con-
cerning the location of Matamoros, a
Mexican town located just across the
river from Brownsville. Senator
Foraker brought out that the territory
around Brownsville and around Matam-
oros was sparsely settled and that the
population included a mainly "greaser"
of a low character.

The full purpose of all this, it is un-
derstood, will develop shortly. Senator
Foraker proposes to show to the com-
mittee that the shooting at Brownsville
the night of August 13 may have been
done by Mexican "greasers." He has
evidence in his possession tending to
show that it was possible for Mexican
inhabitants of the region about Brown-
ville and Matamoros to have got am-
munition and slips from the Mexican
soldiers at Matamoros. He intends to
bring out that the arms and ammu-
nition of the Mexican soldiers at Matam-
oros were very much like the arms
and ammunition used by the American
soldiers.

Would Implicate "Greasers."

It is possible he intends to show that
it was the arms and ammunition of the
Mexican soldiers that was used in the
shooting of August 13. Senator Foraker
has no purpose to try to implicate the
Mexican soldiers themselves, but he does
intend to try to show that Mexican
"greasers" living in the vicinity might
have secured arms and ammunition of
the Mexican soldiers and used it in the
shooting. The witnesses who were ex-
amined this morning generally said that
shooting was common about Brownsville
at night, and the opinion was expressed
that it was done by Mexicans or
"greasers" in most instances.

Colored Soldiers Behaved Well.

Sergt. Francis L. Oltmans, a white
man, who for three years was in charge
of the hospital at Fort Brown, and
who testified before the Senate Mil-
itary Affairs Committee today that the be-
havior of the colored soldiers compared
favorably with that of the white sol-
diers. He said he was impressed by the
fact that the battalion of the Twenty-
fifth had no prisoners when it reached
Fort Brown, something not usual.

Sergeant Oltmans said the general feel-
ing among the citizens of Brownsville

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WHITE GIRLS LURED

New York Negress Was
Bringing Them to
Washington.

Planned "Mixed Race"
Play, Rival of "The
Clansman."

Woman Arrested, Held
on the Charge of
Kidnaping.

Intervention by the New York po-
lice, and subsequent filing of kidnap-
ing charges, nipped in the making
a scheme to put on a play in Wash-
ington with white and colored
actors, designed as an answer to
Dixon's "The Clansman," which
stirred the negroes of the country
recently.

The play was advertised for four
productions at the True Reformers'
Hall, Twelfth and U streets north-
west, the home of the colored secret
organization known as the True Re-
formers. It is described in gaudy
circulars as a "beautiful English so-
ciety melodrama, with a lady de-
scended in straight line from the
English nobility as leading lady." The
handbill promises a "Mixed
Race Dramatic Company, with
genius, elegant costumes, and
bright, pretty girls."

Young White Girls.

These "bright, pretty girls" were, in
the plans of the promoter of the enter-
prise, to be youthful white beauties of
New York, and, perhaps, Washington.
Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Po-
lice Captain Shevlin, of New York,
dropped in at 319 Mott avenue, the
Bronx, and found Mary A. Pitts, col-
ored, keeper of a boarding house and
unlicensed employment agency, who
had with her four stunning Bronx maid-
ens, ready to start for Washington on
the Congressional Limited.

Mary and her four charges were
placed under arrest. Later, Mary
Breton, fifteen, Isabella Carney, sev-
enteen, and Catherine Fitzpatrick, six-
teen, were turned over to the Children's
Society, and Kate Froelich, nineteen,
was released.

Enticed From Home.

From the stories told by the girls, it
appeared they had been enticed away
from home. First, they had seen an ad-
vertisement. Then they met Mary and
she taught them a few dancing steps.

No Tickets Sold.

All were to have received \$15 a week,
with the exception of Miss Fitzpatrick,
who was to have a speaking part in the
play and receive \$20. Her "part" in-
volved the following lines:

"I will not marry. I am too young to
marry. I would rather throw myself
from yonder mountain than marry such
a man as you."

According to Walter R. Griffin, man-
ager of the True Reformers' Hall, Mary
Pitts came to Washington about Feb-
ruary 4. She engaged the hall for four
performances—February 26, 27, 28 and
March 1—and the proceeds were to have
been divided on a percentage basis.

Mary wanted to put tickets on sale in
various places about town, but Walter,
foreseeing a lot of tickets and no money,
declined, saying that he would sell all
the tickets from the box office. In this
way, no ticket sale was made.

Kidnaping Charge.

Griffin says that the woman was to
have had a company of sixteen. In view
of the fact that she was starting from
New York with only four, it would ap-
pear that some of her players were to
be recruited in Washington. Griffin
says he knows nothing of the woman's
company or plans. She was here from
February 4 to 15, contracted for his hall,
and promised to have her company here
for rehearsal today. Beyond that he
knows nothing, he asserts, of the mixed
dramatic company.

The New York police communicated
with Major Sylvester, and Captain
Boardman had Griffin turn over tele-
grams that he received from the Pitts
woman. The latter was arraigned today
on a charge of kidnaping.

REFUSE TRAMWAY ENTRANCE INTO UNION STATION

After the Democrats of the House had
applauded charges made by Represen-
tative James of Kentucky and Hepburn
of Iowa of bad faith against Chairman
Babcock, of the House District Com-
mittee, in not bringing into the House
a bill that could be amended for 3-cent
fares and universal transfers, the House
today voted down, aye 86, nays 158, the
Babcock bill giving the street railways
access to the new Union Station.

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